The Bride's Departure.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Atlas relates the following incident, which occurred in the boat in which he embarked from

"After I had got on board, a few moments before we started, my attention was attracted toward a group of friends with whom I became very much interested. It was a family parting with a daughter and sister who was a bride, and was leaving the home and friends of her childhood to cast her lot with the one she loved, and seek another home in the far, far West. She appeared to be an only daughter—at least there was no sister there—and the parting of the mother and child was one of the most affecting scenes I ever witnessed. They sat for an hour, side by side, in silence—the heart was too full to speak—waiting for the boat to start, and appearing consists to seather as long as to speak—waiting for the boat to start, and appearing anxious to remain together as long as possible. At length the last signal was given: they then arose, and with a look of grief that I will never forget as long as I breathe, they regarded each other for a moment, and then, enclosing themselves in each other's arms, stood for a while trembling in parting anguish, as if in fear lest to sunder that embrace would tear every heart-string loose. But at last summen. every heart-string loose. But at last, summon-ing strength, they bade each other the sad farewell, in a tone and manner beyond the power of words to describe—such as told all the depths of a mother's and a daughter's love, and such as subdued the whole company who saw it into sadness and tears. The father then came and gave his parting blessing, and bade his sad farewell. and then took the mother, and they moved sadly

"When they had got to the cabin door, she turned to take that last, long, lingering look that the heart loves to and will take when parting with some dearly-loved object, though we feel that in doing so the tide of grief, and wo, and anguish will pour with tenfold force around the soul. Their eyes met; and if they should never meet on again, that lingering look will be remembered till both hearts are cold and still in death—till they meet again in heaven. The brothers, two of them, remained on board to take their parting at the foot of the Falls. The eldest brother, almost a man, tried to part with manly dignity, but the last embrace was too much—he quivered for a while like an aspen leaf, and then bade farewell in tears. The youngest, a small boy, gave loose to his anguish, and sobbed as if his very heart would burst, and, after kissing her again and again, left her as though he had left the sweetest and dearest friend on earth-as though he had met with his first sad, great loss; and I doubt not that, amid all the storms of life, that parting hour will be remembered forever.

After they had got on shore, they stood on a point and waved their last adieu till they were lost sight of in the distance. Then, no doubt, a full sense of her loss coming home with all its power to the young girl's heart, and feeling that she was alone in the world with the man she loved; (who stood by her with his arm around her,) she hid her face in his bosom, and gave way to all the agony of her grief. Then I thought, what will woman not do when she loves with all her heart? And what a treasure that man could call his own, when he held that young girl in his arms, and knew that she suffered all that anguish for her love for him; and then I thought what a base heart his must be if he could abuse that love, and betray that trust and confidence. Yes, base must be be if he does not love her more than his own soul, and if he would not sacrifice every selfish joy he has on earth to make her happy

John Van Buren, who has given in his adhehesion to the Democratic nominees, is reported in the New York Herald as saying:

"He would say that he most unqualifiedly approved of that platform for this election. He was prepared to stand with them on the adoption of all the laws of Congress, including areas the all the laws of Congress, including even the fugitive slave law. He was perfectly willing everybody should obey that law who would, and everybody sustain it who could. For the present, at all events, these laws were to stand and be un-

This is frank in honest John. He submits for this election. He knows Pierce, his father knows him. They all understand one another. They are all Northern men with Southern feelings until the election is over! They have all tasted of the fleshpots, and know the savor thereof. [Richmond Whig.

The violent slamming of a door will, it is said, kill young canary birds in their shell.

The New York councils are hunting for somebody to lionize.

Ice was formed in Bedford, Mass., on Saturday

morning, to the thickness of a cent. The Franklin House, in Cincinnati, has been

sold to a gentleman of Columbus for \$25,000. A Baptist missionary named Judd is said to

be working an entire revolution in the morals of the people of Port au Prince.

It is said that a military command has been offered to General Changarnier by one of the South American republics. Land warrants are quoted in New York as fol-

lows: 160 acres, \$127@\$130; 80 acres, \$64@ \$66; 40 acres, \$32@\$33.50.

woven in the loom, are among the novelties of

CHOLERA AT NEW OBLEANS.—During the week ending the 5th inst., there were 340 deaths at trial. New Orleans, of which number 179 were from A company is now engaged in working a rich

ty-five feet thick, and resembles the Pennsylvania product.

Three thousand dollars have been appropriated giance. by the city councils of New York to pay the ex-penses of entertaining the officers of the Dutch penses of frigate.

The New York Herald says Lola Montez has

Artificial marble may be made by mixing plas ter of Paris with a solution of alum, baking it in an oven, and then grinding it to powder. then be mixed with water, it may be formed into any shape, and will bear a high polish.

Mr. Lang, JR., in England, has proposed to build a steamer 400 feet long, 40 wide, with 1,080 horse-power, that shall run easily 25 miles an His plans are said to be satisfactory, and

Among the latest discoveries at Nineveh, one coffin was found containing the body of a lady comm was found containing the body of a lady of the royal house; many of her garments were entire, also the gold studs which fastened her vest. The most singular discovery, however, was a mask of thin gold, pressed upon the face, so as assume and retain the features of the deceased.

The Chelsea (Mass.) Telegraph, under the happy head of "A Chained Earthquake," states that there are on the grounds of the Naval Hospital at Chelsea over twenty-five thousand kegs of gunpowder! If this ticklish substance come ignited, the explosion would probably throw every house in Chelsea from its founon, and create a crook or two in the spire of the Bunker Hill Monument.

The German "Manifest" was observed by the Turno verin of Milwaukie, on the 31st ultime. The games and ceremonies practised in the "fatherland" were introduced on the occasion. Boys ran in sacks, greased pigs were pur-sued, and polls well rubbed with oil were climbed, or attempts made at it. Target-firing, ball-playing, singing, eating, &c., were among the amuse-

LIFE AND SERVICES GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

BY A SOUTHERN WHIG.

Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, on the 18th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practising law in Virginia about a year, he emigrated to South Carolina.

Our difficulties with England counted. [From the Baltimore Patriot.]

Our difficulties with England caused Congress to pass an act in April, 1808, to increase the army. Scott applied immediately for a commission in one of the regiments about to be raised, and in May, 1808, was appointed a captain of light artillery.

War was not actually declared until June, ration of war was one of great political excitement. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and 1812. The interval between 1808 and the declaapproved, advocated, and wrote in favor of war

the Niagara frontier. In October of that year Lieutenant Elliott applied to Scott for assistance in men to capture the Adams and Caledonia, two British vessels of war then lying under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were both captured; but Elliott was compelled to abandon the Adams. She got aground, and the British attempted to retake her, but were repulsed by the gallantry of Colonel Winfield Scott. This was the first time he had met the enemy, and here, as every subsequent engagement where he was first in command, he was vic-

A few days after was fought the memorable battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the hero of the day, and covered himself with glory. The battle lasted for many hours, and was fought on the part of the Americans with most fearful odds against them. The British army, having been reinforced, numbered not less than thirteen hundred men, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or was unable to cross to their aid, and that succor was hopeless, Scott's heroic band were at length comnelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds upon that day carried inspiration to every American heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender was wiped off—the taunts of the enemy checked the character of the American army redeemed.

most important bearing upon the future conduct of the war, and is deserving of particular men-

At the time Great Britain denied the right of expatriation: in other words, she denied the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country, contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doc-trine, a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who had emigrated to the United States, and become a naturalized American citizen, remained still a subject of the British government, and forfeited his life for treason if found in arms against her. The United States denied this doctrine-her naturalization laws being founded

upon the opposite theory.

While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, the British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish prisoners found in the ranks of the American treat with the Northwestern Indians in reference army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene :

"Scott, being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest such as by confession, or the accent of the voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate, then along-side, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selections should be made by the test of speech. commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers, and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high altercations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them

could not be silenced." The Irishmen thus selected were sent to England. As soon as Scott was exchanged, he proceeded to Washington and reported the whole affair to the Secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to Congress, and Scott, in personal interviews, pressed the subject upon the attention of members. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d of March, 1813, vesting the President with the brother officer, by misrepresentations made to power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after Scott captured a number of prisoners. pose of having his official conduct subjected to Silk dresses, having flounces, with patterns diately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there he season.

True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immediately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there against Gen. Scott unsustained; and, further. to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen taken at Queenstown and sent to England for the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of

The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his efforts, was, not only to save the lives of the A company is now engaged in working a rich twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to compel Engcoal rein at Poissoners, but to compel England, throughout the remainder of the war, to respect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual alle-

Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott of the administration was to preserve the peace was walking along one of the wharves of New York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for could be settled by negotiation. For this purwhom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons, and quarrelled with all her managers, and formed a coalition with Mr. Hamblin to appear at the At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th c

landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, addressing immense gatherings of the excited citiformed his command on the beach, and scaled the banks behind which the British forces were drawn expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short the country was preserved. and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the During the same year he and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the enemy. Scott was the first man to enter the fort, and hauled down the British flag with his own hands.

wn hands.
On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813, humanity.
The leading journals of the day were filled Scott defeated the enemy in two actions—one at Fort Matilda, the other at Hoophole Creek. On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twenty-

seven years of age, Scott was promoted to the

rank of brigadier-general.

A few days after this promotion, General A few days after this promotion, General within the last year upon our Canada frontier, Brown, then chief in command on the Niagara and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the frontier, left Scott at Buffalo to instruct and drill the army which was then concentrating at that nation."
point. Scott had entire charge of this camp of In 18

of July, 1814. Scott, with 1,900 Americans, met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2,100 of the veteran troops of England—the very sidered inevitable was prevented—the honor of flower of the army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeil's battalion, "the enemy say we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I "Great Pacificator."

enemy. The British had been beaten with their own boasted weapon—the bayonet. The valor and skill of the Boy-General of twenty-eight had vanquished all the boasted prowess of her world-

The battle commerced about forty minutes wa. The battle commenced about forty minutes before sunset, and continued until midnight. Here again Scott was the master-spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over the eteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle. when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoul-der. This was the hardest-fought battle of the of that glorious day, familiar as they are to every measures.

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned licutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara frontier. In October of that year

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of major general. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General the United States.

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Mad-

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soon after went to Europe for the restoration of his health and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his nstructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State a special letter of

In 1832 Scott was ordered to take command in the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats.

On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While cholers broke out among the troops with fearful ne was there, an incident occurred which had a violence. On the boat in which General Scott sailed with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of a letter written at the time by an officer of the army-The General's course of conduct on that occasion should establish for him a reputation not inferior to that which he has earned on the battle-field; and should exhibit him not only as a warrior, but as a man-not only as the hero of

battles, but as the hero of humanity."

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by to all pending difficulties. In the various conferences held with the deputations from the various tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to conduct the discussions. This he did with great ability and ingenuity, and the result of the commission was to procure a treaty just to the Indians and highly advantageous to the United States—the Indians ceding the title to more than ten millions of acres, being a great portion of the lands of Iowa and Michigan.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war

against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck. then Secretary of War, wrote, in reply to Scott's

official report, as follows:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon this fortunate consummation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings, during a series of difficulties requiring higher moral courage than the operations of an active campaign under ordinary circumstances."

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened to that the United States would not fail to avenge embroil the nation in civil war. There was imtheir gallant and faithful soldiers; and, finally, minent danger that the strife would at once begin pledged himself in the most solemn manner that between the citizens of Charleston and the Uniretaliation, and, if necessary, a refusal to give ted States troops stationed there. The object of quarter in battle, should follow the execution of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina any one of the party. In the midst of this ani- at this time was to prevent, if possible, any dimated harangue, he was frequently interrupted by the British officers, but, though unarmed, the laws of the federal government. Scott's moderation and discretion while at Charleston saved the country from the horrors of civil war. The full history of his valuable services, on that occasion, cannot now be written, as much of it

still remains under the seal of secrecy.
On the 20th of January, 1836, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all that the greatest military talent could accomplish. But the malice or envy of a that "he had been zealous and indefatigable in campaign was all devised and prosecuted with energy, steadiness, and ability."
In 1838 Gen. Scott was sent by the President

the Canada frontier, then in a state of fearful excitement on account of the burning of the Caroline within the American territory. The whole population of northern New York seemed about march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national honor. The object pose Scott was sent to the frontier. There he labored night and day, passing rapidly from point to point, superintending and directing the actions At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles.

once the highest degree of energy, sagacity, and

with encomiums upon the conduct of Scott in these services. The National Intelligencer of September 27th, 1888, says: "The manner in which this gallant officer has acquitted himself universal admiration and gratitude of the whole

In 1839 arose the Northeastern Boundary instruction for about three months. The results of the discipline and spirit which his teachings here infused into the Northern army were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th The the country preserved-and Scott returned with

at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron!

call upon the eleventh instantly to give the lie to that slander! Charge!" They did charge. Before Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying

On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the national palace in the city of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan D'Ulou—the American Gibraltar—was stormed, and the battles of renowned veterans.

General Brown, in his official report of this battle, says: "Brigadier General Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow. His brigade covered itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara as it is frequently called) was fought on the 26th of July, 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippewa. The battle commenced about forty minutes is character in the city of Mexico. Within these six Looths San Juan D'Ullota—the American Gibraltar—was stormed, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubus—co, Molinos del Rey, and Chepultepec were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men he attacked and routed, again and again, thirty thousand of the best troopse of Mexico posted behind the strongest fortifications, and fighting with the courage of desperation. No. fighting with the courage of desperation. thing of military achievement recorded in an-cient or modern history can excel the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico!

Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has been devoted to the service and glory of his country, and whose patriotism is enlarged enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man, reared and educated among Southerners, he has fought and bled alike for the North and South; and to suppose that he could be willing to do injustice to either, would be to declare the last forty years of his life but a lie.

Much abuse has recently been heaped upon this gallant patriot because he declines giving written pledges upon the various questions which may be involved in the approaching Presidential election. We doubt not that several of the gentlemen now prominent before the Democratic party would cheerfully give pledges of any kind whatever, provided they could thereby secure a nomination. It is not difficult to make promises, and it is a very easy thing to break them. We could point to an illustrious example in the history of the Democratic party which occurred but a very few years since. A certain Presidential candidate gave a written pledge that he was in favor of the protective system, and got tariff votes thereby; but as soon as elected, became a sudden convert to the doctrines of free trade.

When a citizen has been for nearly half a century in the service of his country, his pust history is the best guaranty for his future conduct.

R. R. R. No. 1, & R. R. R. No. 2.

R. R. R. No. 1, & K. K. K. No. 2.

THE NEW REMEDY—

LATELY DISCOVERED BY RADWAY & CO.

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RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

FOR THE QUICK CURE OF ALL OHRONIC AND

SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

IT IS POWERFUL, SEARCHING, AND PLEASANT;

IT CLEANSES AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD FROM

ALL SCROFULOUS HUMORS;

IT RESOLVES AWAY FROM THE BONES

AND MUSCLES

ALL DISEASED DEPOSITS;

IT ELECTRIFIES THE FLUIDS AND SOLIDS WITH

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE— White Swelling, Scrofula, Humors, Syphilis,
Epilepsy,
Jaundice,
Ulcers,
Fever Sores,
Hacking Dry Cough. Cancers, Rickets, Salt Rheum,

Bronchial Tumors, Hacking Dry Cough.
In either of the above-named Diseases
WE GUARANTEE
that the patient will experience its powerful, soothing, beneficial effects IN A FEW HOURS

after taking it. CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS
WILL EXPERIENCE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AFTER
TAKING THREE DOSES.
IT IS DAILY PERFORMING MIRACLES.

In the minutes after taking a dose of this pleasant remedy, the weak and socily invalid feels its electrical agency thrilling through every cell and cavern of the system, imparting health and strength to every organ, nerve, and secretory vessel in the body. SCROFULOUS DISEASES. SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

This Remedy is warranted to cure Scrofula in its worst form. It acts upon the solids as well as the fluids, removing from the bones, joints, muscles, and nerves, all diseased deposits,

AND EJECTS FROM THE SYSTEM ALL FOUL HUMORS AND UNHEALTHY VIRUS,

Glandular Swellings, Ulcers in the Throat, Tumors, Cancers Nodes, White Swellings, FEVER SORES.

Nodes, White Swellings,
FEVER SORES.
Salt Rheum, Hacking Dry Cough, Tubucular Consumption,
Rickets, and all deep-seabed diseases. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will quickly cure.
ITS ACTION
is direct, and instantly experienced upon the seat of the
disease, whether it be in the bones, muscles, joints, liver,
heart, pancreas, kidneys, stomach or bowels, brain, or
spinal marrow.
IT ACTS UPON THE SKIN,
producing a free and copious discharge of all foul humors
secreted in this organ.
FESTERING SORES.
The most repulsive sores and cruptions are instantly relieved from irritation and quickly removed from the skin.
HOW RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT CURES
CONSUMPTION.
To cure Consumption we must stop decay and rebuild and
heal the worn-out organs of the system that disease has consumed.

heal the worn-out organs of the system that disease has consumed.

We must treat every organ in the system, for the Lungs
are not the only organs affected. It affects the Liver, the
Heart, the Kidneys, Bladder, and Pancreas; and, in fact,
every organ in the body is more or less tainted with decomposition and decay.

THE LUNGS

ARE THE BREATHING APPARATUS OF THE SYSTEM.
When the Lungs are in a state of decay they are unable to
receive or emit the necessary amount of air requisite to sustain life. The greater the atmospheric pressure upon the
air-ceils, the more painful, irritable, and suffocating is the
weight upon the lungs.

THE GLANDS

ULCERS AND LUMPS IN THE THROAT

ULCERS AND LUMPS IN THE THROAT
are formed from unhealthy deposits, which the lungs are
unable to eject without the aid of powerful emetics, and the
Liver too weak and feeble to secrete.

PUS
becomes deposited in the bronehial tubes; it hardens, and is
formed into lumps, which ulcerate, supparate, and discharge
THE AIR-OELLS
are clogged, and the respiratory organs checked, so that
breathing is rendered oppressive and exceedingly difficult.

RADWAYS RENOVATING RESOLVENT
WILL ACT AS FOLLOWS:
THE LUNGS.

It will heal, strengthen, and remove from them all diseased deposit, cleaning the air-cells from all diseased humors.

REMOVES FROM THE GLANDS
infiammation, and rids the Throat from Ulcers, Tumors,
Hard Swellings, and other diseased deposits.

TO THE LIVER.

R will impart tone and energy.

AND EVERY ORGAN IN THE SYSTEM
it will reorganize and cleanse from puttid and unheaithy
matter and humors.

IN TEN MINUTES
after taking this pleasant remedy the patient feels ender. It
invalidates allars the intribute contributions the discharges.

after taking this pleasant remedy the patient feels easier. It immediately allays the irritable cough, loosens the tightness across the chest, and relieves the sharp wrenching pains Let the afflicted call upon CHAS. STOTT & CO., and W. H. GILMAN.

W. H. GILMAN.
N. B.
RABWAY,S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, AND RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, are two distinct Preparations; yet, in many cases, they are intended to be used together. The patient, by reading the advertisement attentively, will easily accretain the remedy requisite to meet the complaint. R. R. R.

PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most severe pains in a lew minutes. In New York, hundreds who are afflicted, ca'l at the Medical Office of RADWAY & CO., and have the Ready Relief applied graits. It never falls in re-TO THE SICK OF THIS DISTRICT.

If you will call upon our Agents, and try the Relief, we rill guarantee you instant relief from Pain, and a quick are of its cause. BEAR IN MIND, R. R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

THE MOST SEVERE PAINS IN A FEW MINUTES, AND CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE RHEUMATIC, NEURALOIC, AND NERVOUS COM-IN A FEW HOURS, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL!

THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAINS IN FROM THREE TO FIVE MINUTES And has cured— Rheumatism Neuralgia In Four Hours

In Four Hours
In One Hour
In Ten Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In One Second
In Three Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In Ten Minutes
In Ten Huntes
In Tour Hours
In Twenty Hours
In Strains, Bruises, C. Croup Diarrhesa Toothache Spasms
Cramps
Sick Headache
Chill Fever
Chill Blains Sore Throat Influenza Spinal Complaints, Stiff Joints, Strains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Frost Bites, Cholera Morbus, Tie Doloreux, and all other complaints where there are severe pains, RAD WAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the pain, and

ekly cure the disease. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 162 PULTON STREET, N Y. PRICES OF RADWAY'S REMEDIES:
Radway's Kendya Relice, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.
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Protection from Lightning.

Protection from Lightning.

The undersigned, being the duly appointed Agent of SPRATE'S FLECTHICAN AND ELECTION METALLURGIST LIGHTNING-ROO MANUSACTORY, COVINGO, KENDOM MANUSACTORY, AND ELECTROPHICAL AND ALL TO AND ALL TO AND ALL THE STATE OF THE ADDRESS AND ALL THE STATE OF THE ADDRESS AND ALL THE STATE OF THE ADDRESS AND ALL TH

electricity from the atmosphere when you be a suspect any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters patent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselved, or who are substituting inferior imitations. All agents duly appointed can show their certificates. Have good rods or none.

CHARLES W. HEYDON,
Washington City.

I do hereby certify that I have app lied various powerful chemical re-agents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extrenity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The re-agenta-used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of so dium, (common sait,) acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.

sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.
UNIVERSITY of G.a., October 8, 1850.

The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me, are well calculated to perform the office for which they are intended. Yours, truly.

Prof. ROBT. PETER.

LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1850.

CHICAGO. September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined. somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

AUGUSTA, (GA.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode thems

A. MEANS,

Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm, Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and. in point of mechanical construction, are the best I have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

R. SILIMAN, Jr.,

Prof. Oftem. in the University of Louisville, Louisville, January 27, 1851.

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At the Mayor's Office, in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of the Commissioners.

At the Mayor's Office, in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of Wm. H. Tenney, O. M. Linthicum, Henry Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. J., Offutt, and Francis Dodge, or any three of them.

At the office of Nicholas Callan, Washington, D. C., under the superintendence of Nicholas Callan, Ephraim Wheeler Fitzhugh Coyle, Samuel Bacon, George E. Parker, Wm. H. Gunnell, Wm. A. Bradley, Z. Montgomery King, and R. W. Latham, or any three of them.

At the house of —— Crombie, Lewinville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of —— Crombie, Wm. Nelson, Thomas Ap C. Jones, Francis Crocker, A. L. Foster, Joshua Gibson, and James Sherman, or any three of them.

At the School-House at Falls Church, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of Amzie Coe, Alexander G. Davis, Wm. F. Dulin, Wm. Ball, Daniel H. Barrett, E. O. FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD!

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At the house of James Cross, in Centreville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of John R. Pugh, A. S. Grigsby, James Machen, James A. Evans, R. M. Whaley, B. F. Roce, and John Millan, or any three of them.

At the house of James Palmer, Pleasant Valley, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of James Palmer, Alexander Haight, Dr. —— Hart, Wm. H. Wrenn, Silas Hutchison, R. H. Cockrille, and Talmadge Thorn, or any three of them.

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June 2-y [Marlboro Gazette—17]

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